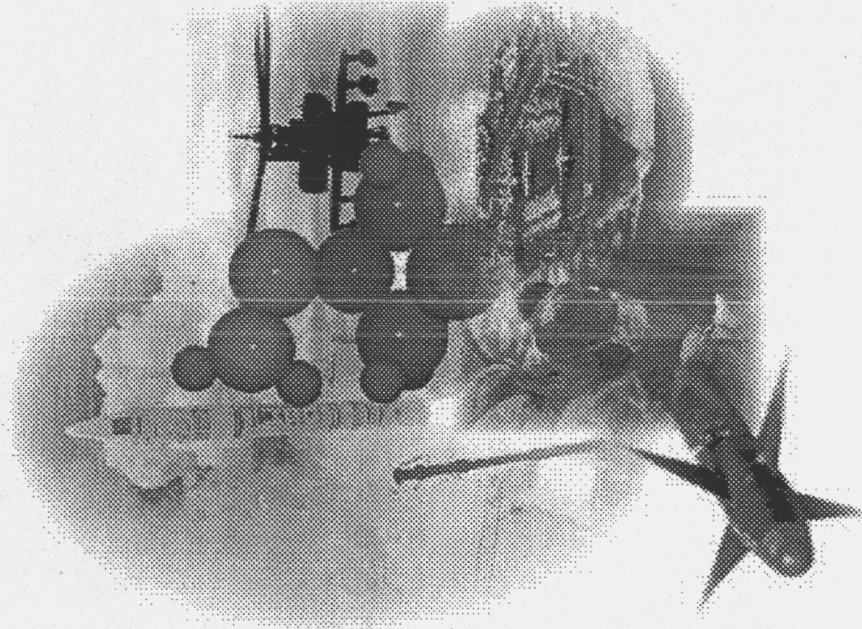


**SynlamTM Composite Mirror for
Cryogenic Applications**

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Dr. H. Philip Stahl
NASA Marshall Space Flight Center



18 August 2004



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

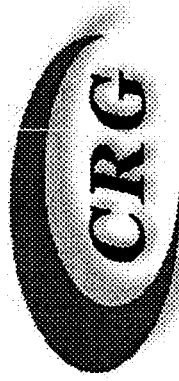
This presentation summarizes results of Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) Phase I contract NNM05AA39C (1/21/05 - 7/25/05) funded by NASA Marshall Space Flight Center and managed by Dr. H. Philip Stahl.



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- Program Introduction
- Phase I Objectives
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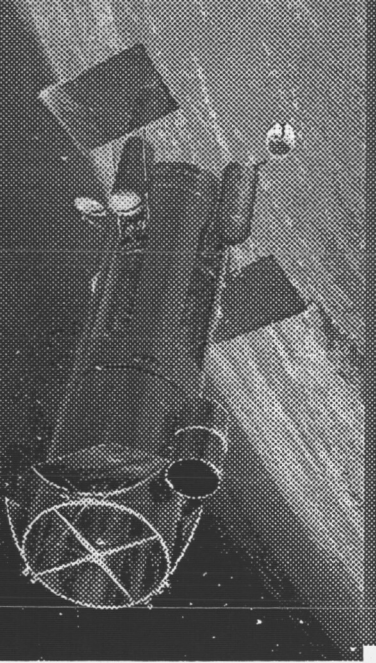


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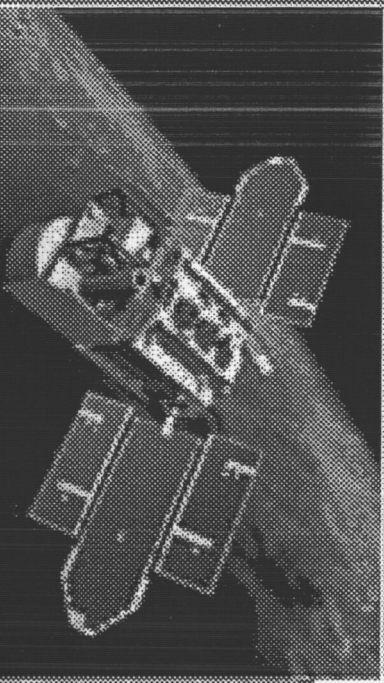
PROGRAM INTRODUCTION

- **Applications: Space-Based Optics**

**Directed Energy
(Laser) Systems**



Imaging Systems



- **Operational Need:**
Improve on glass & metal mirrors
 - **Lighter**
 - **Tougher**
 - **Cheaper**

Images

L: www.fas.org/spp/starwars/program/sbl.htm

R: www.ball.com/aerospace/products/bus.html

Applying Tomorrow's Materials Today

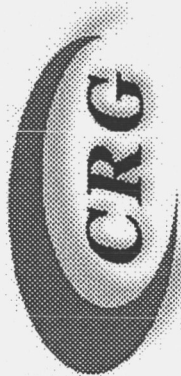


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PROGRAM INTRODUCTION:

Material Design Elements

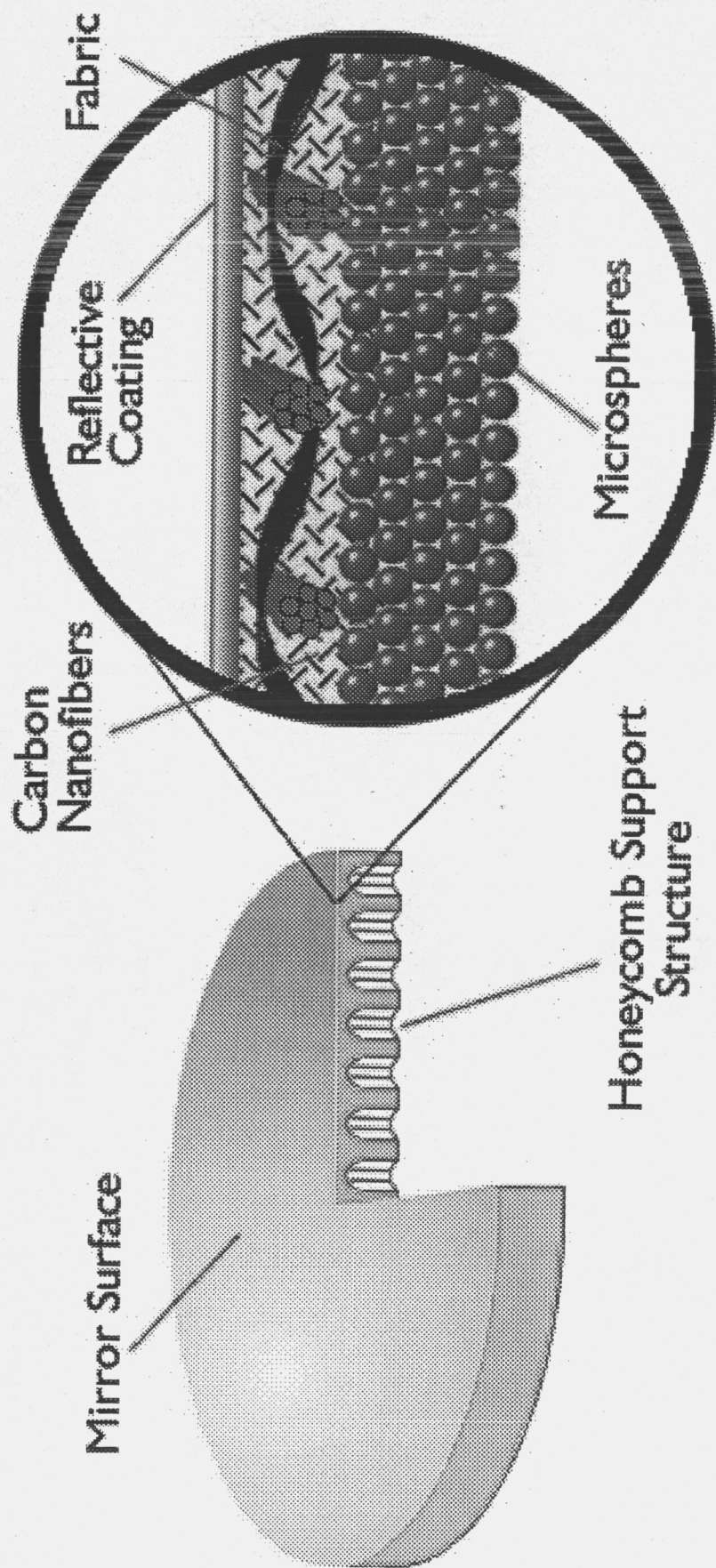
- **Space compatible:**
 - Radiation hard (to space ambient)
 - AO resistant
(inherent or through practical coating)
 - Resistant to out-gassing in vacuum
- **Improvement over glass or metal mirrors:**
 - Lower areal density
 - Higher tolerance to thermal excursion (low CTE)
 - Improved strength (toughness & stiffness)
- **Compatible with obtaining optical surface**



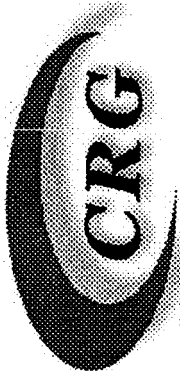
Carnerstone Research Group, Inc.

PROGRAM INTRODUCTION: Material Concept

Multi-Component Composites



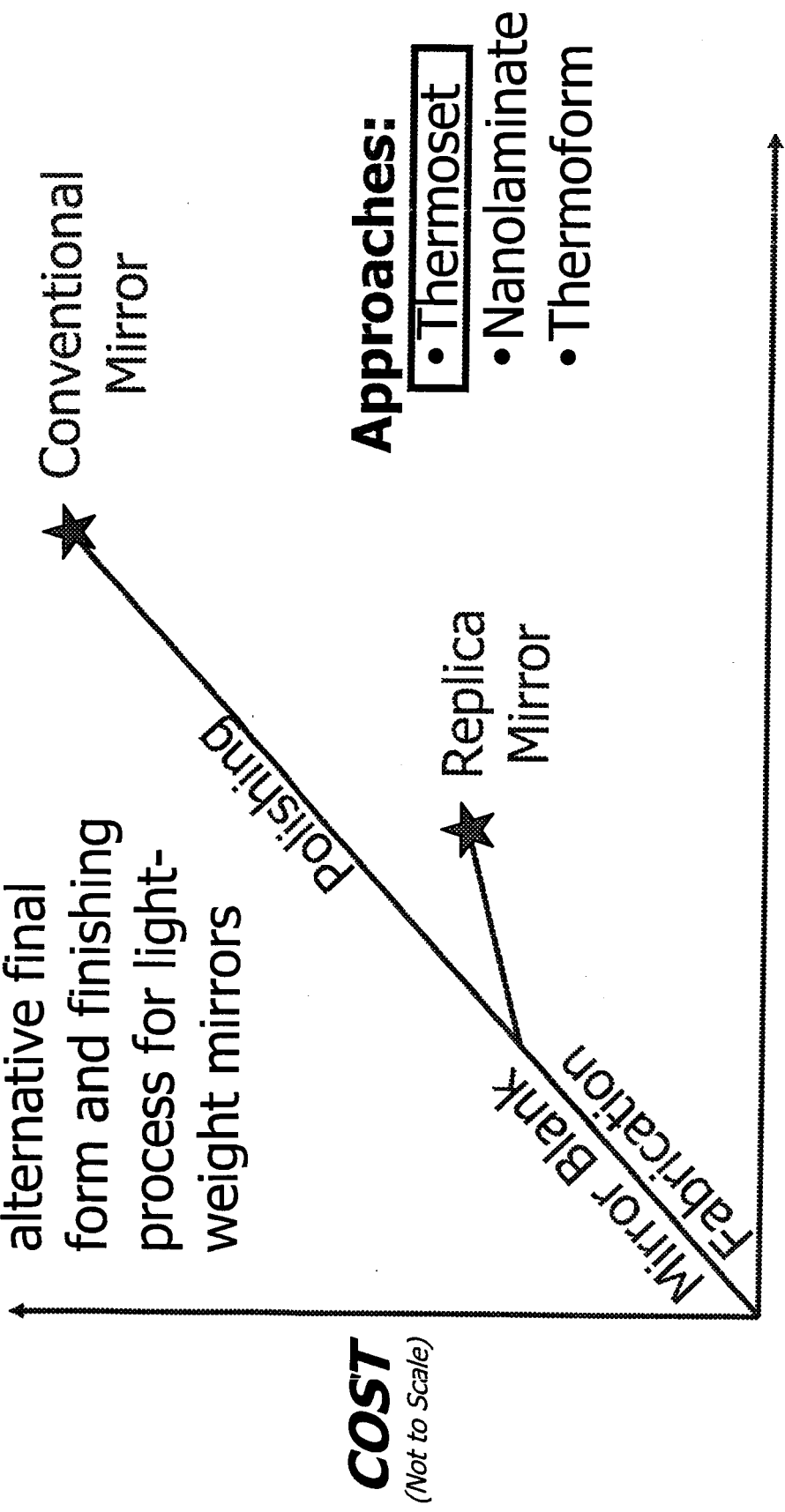
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PROGRAM INTRODUCTION: Replication Technology

Goal: Develop alternative final form and finishing process for lightweight mirrors

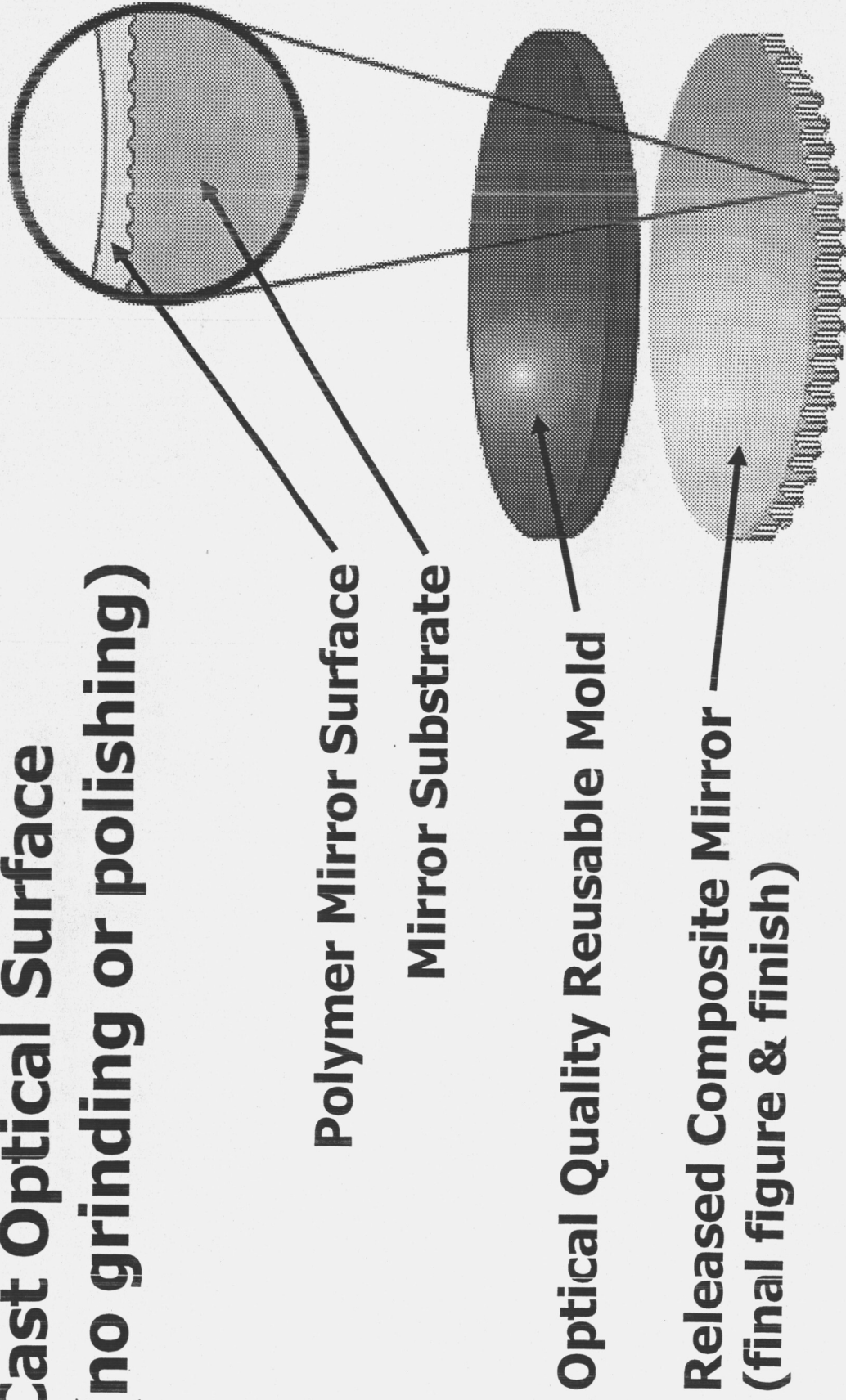


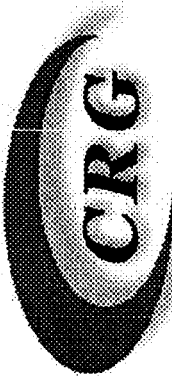


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PROGRAM INTRODUCTION: Thermoset Replica Concept

Cast Optical Surface (no grinding or polishing)

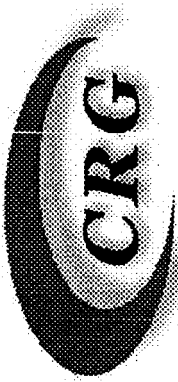




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OVERVIEW

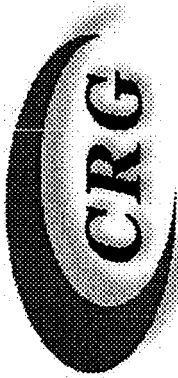
- Program Introduction
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PHASE I OBJECTIVES

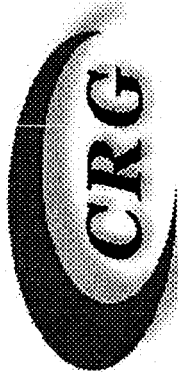
- 1. Improve SynLam™ performance at cryogenic temperatures**
- 2. Select cryogenic compatible adhesive**
- 3. Characterize candidate materials**
- 4. Assess candidates' feasibility for cryogenic mirrors**
- 5. Assess candidates' potential for mirror producibility**



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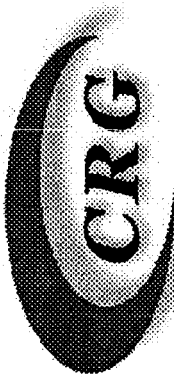


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PHASE I RESULTS: Fillers

- **Primary material properties**
 - **CTE**
 - **Modulus**
 - **Density**
- **Cost and Availability**

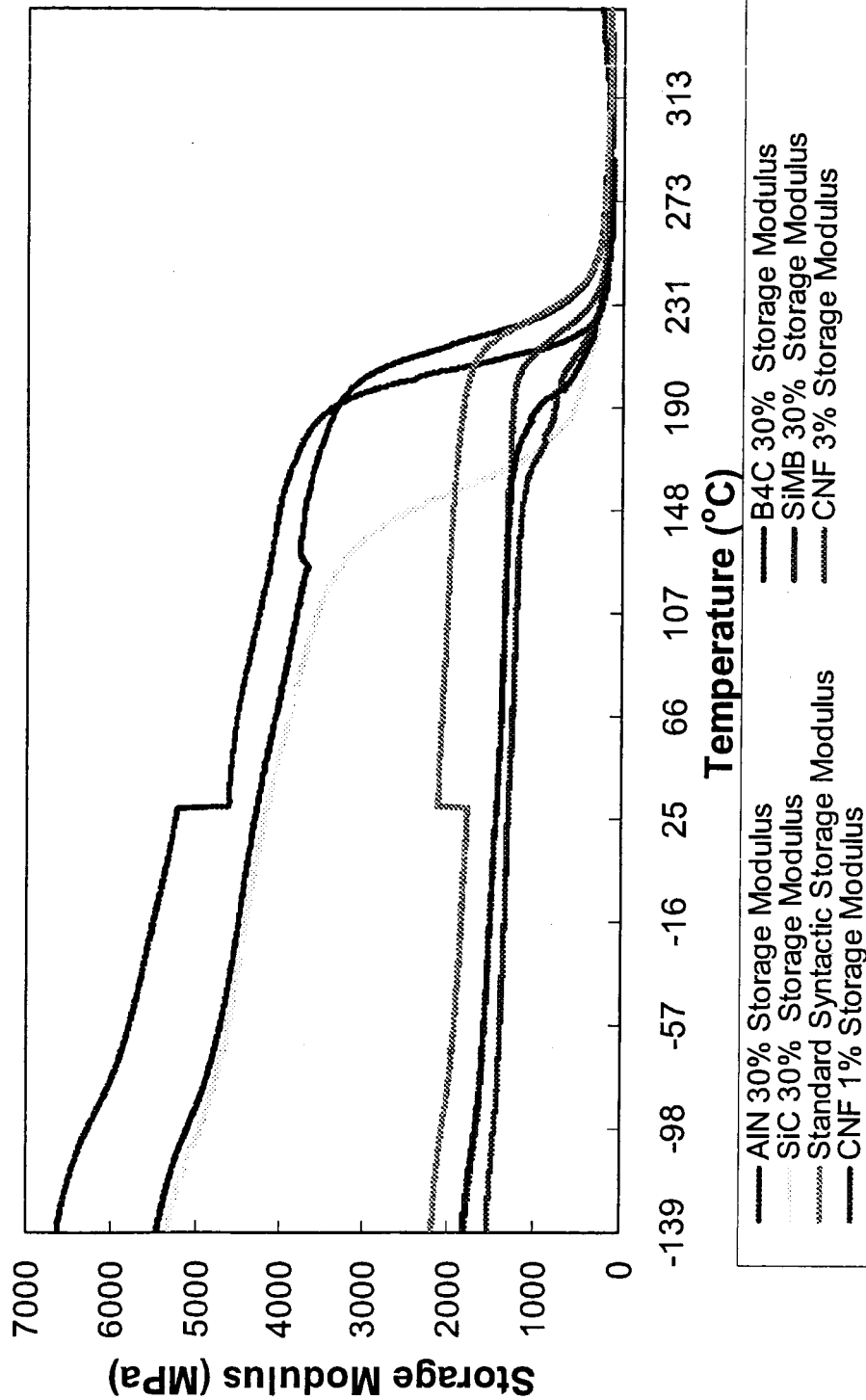
	Filler Type				
	Aluminum Nitride (AlN)	Boron Carbide (B4C)	Silicon Carbide (SiC)	Glass Microballoons (SiMB)	Carbon Nanofibers (CNF)
Loading	30% volume	30% volume	30% volume	30% volume	3% volume
	20% volume	20% volume	20% volume	20% volume	1% volume
	10% volume	10% volume	10% volume	10% volume	

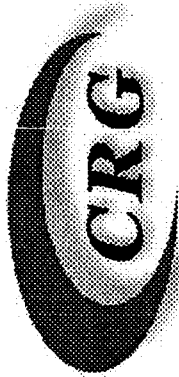


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PHASE I RESULTS: Syntactic Modulus Increase

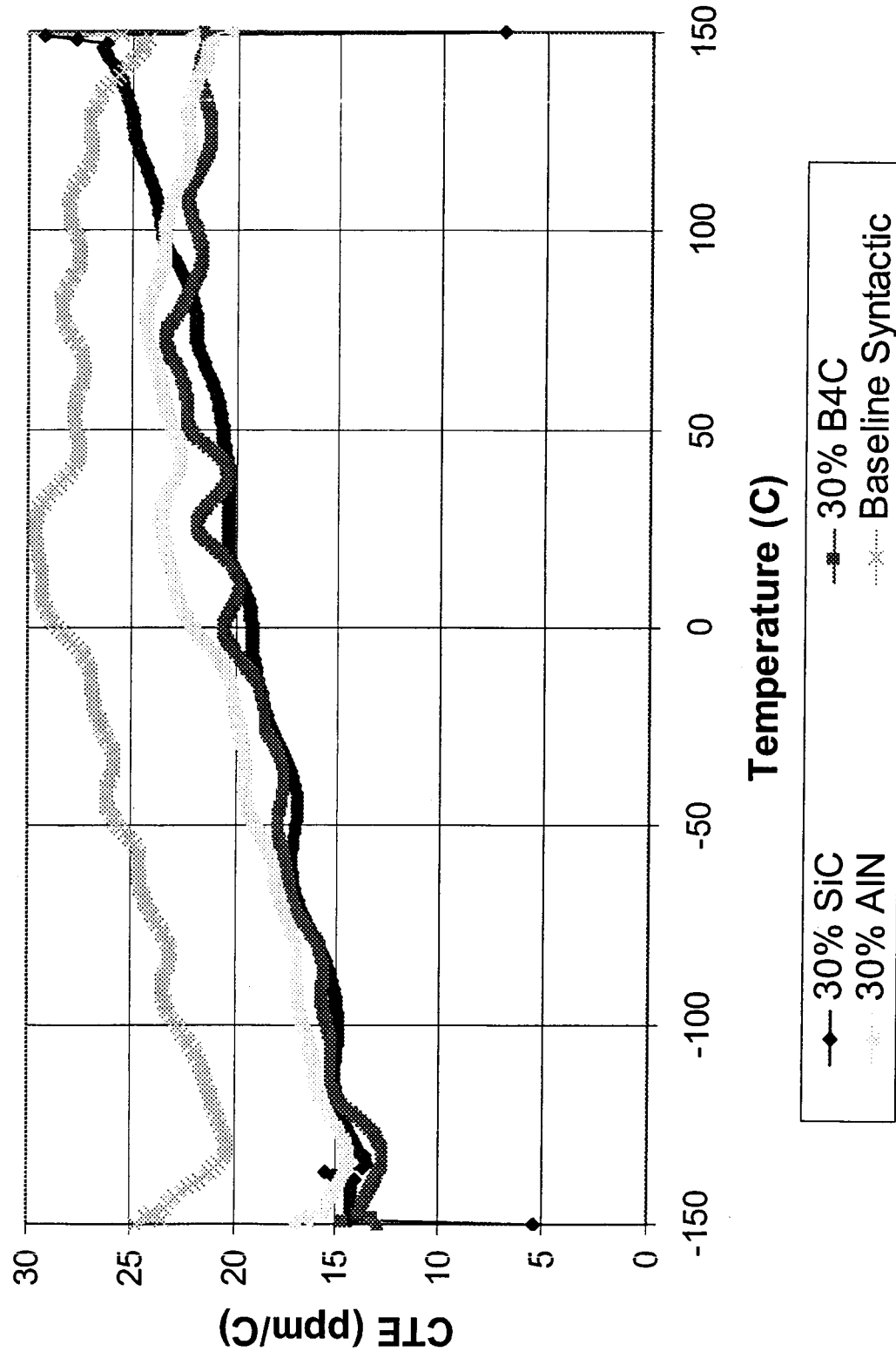
Comparison of Fillers
Full Range





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PHASE I RESULTS: Syntactic CTE Reduction 30% by Volume of Fillers



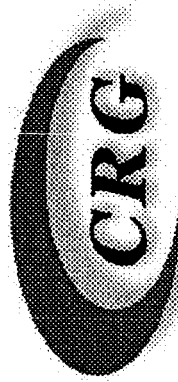
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PHASE I RESULTS: Fillers

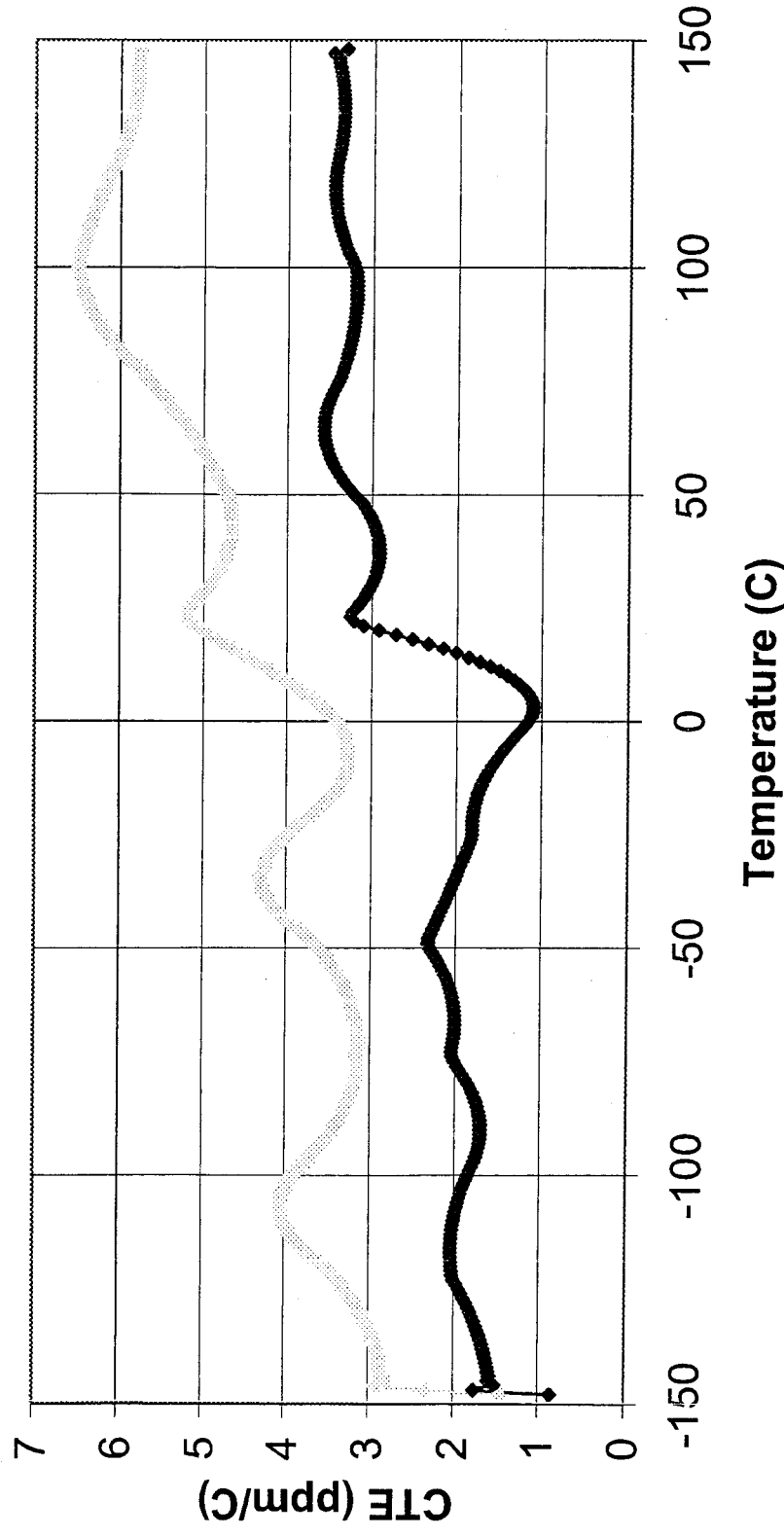
- **CTE**
 - AIN largest effect
 - SiC and B4C similar performance
 - CNF and additional microballoons- decreased performance
- **Modulus**
 - SiC and B4C similar performance
 - CNF and additional microballoons- no improvement
- **Down Selected SiC and B4C**
 - B4C chosen for lower density



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PHASE I RESULTS: CTE Reduction

CTE of Boron Carbide Filled Synlam Compared with
Baseline Synlam of the Same Thickness



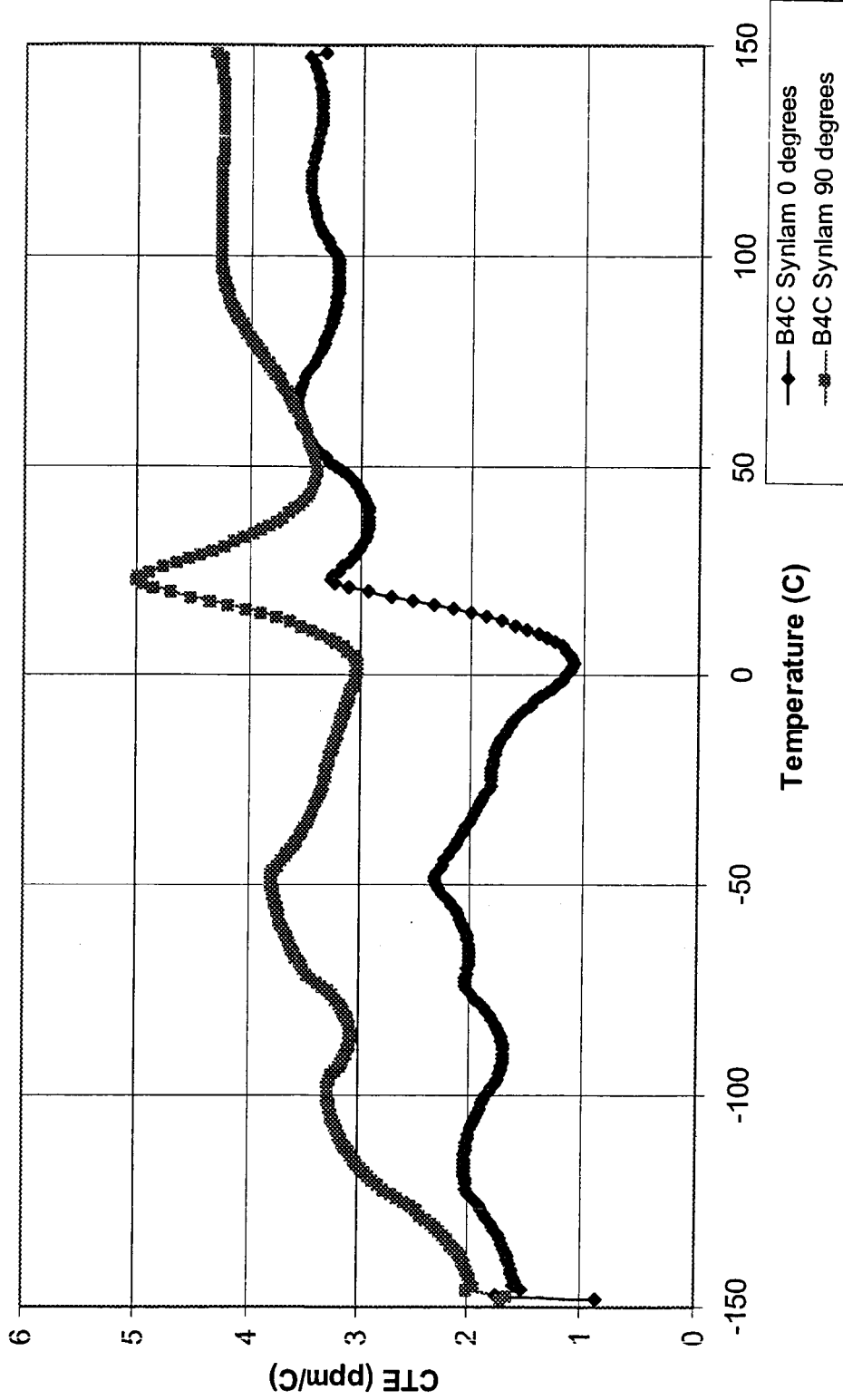
— B4C Synlam Baseline Synlam



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PHASE I RESULTS: Fiber Orientation

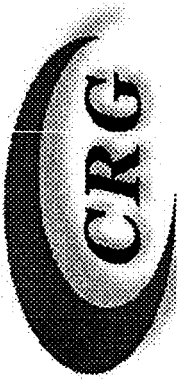
CTE Comparison for Along Fibers and Between Fibers of a Synlam



Some Anisotropic Behavior in

plane of composite

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PHASE I RESULTS:

CTE for Synlam™ at Varying Thickness



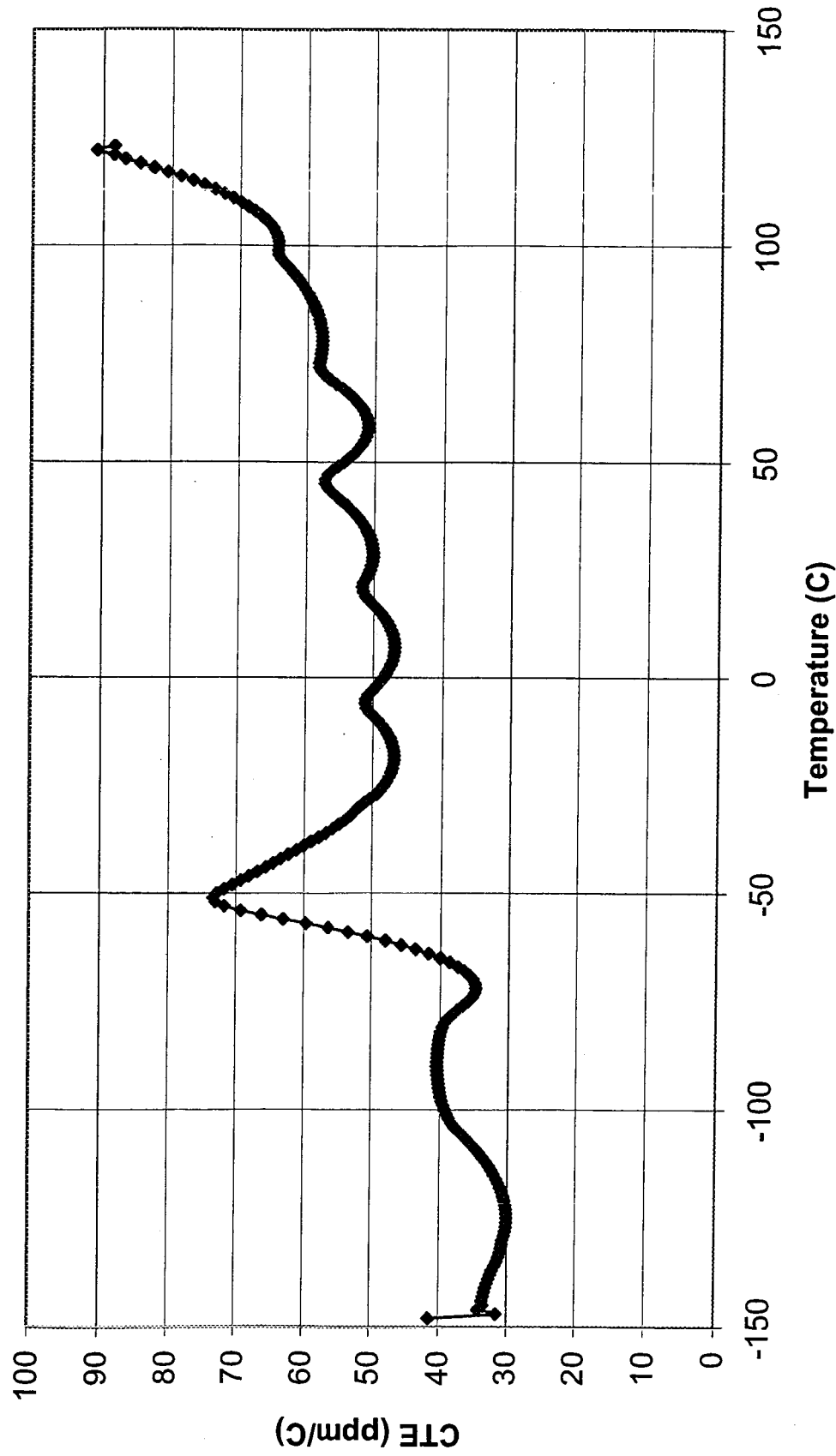
CTE of Synlam™ varying composite thickness

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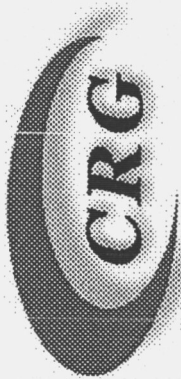
PHASE II RESULTS: Adhesive

Masterbond Supreme 10HT CTE



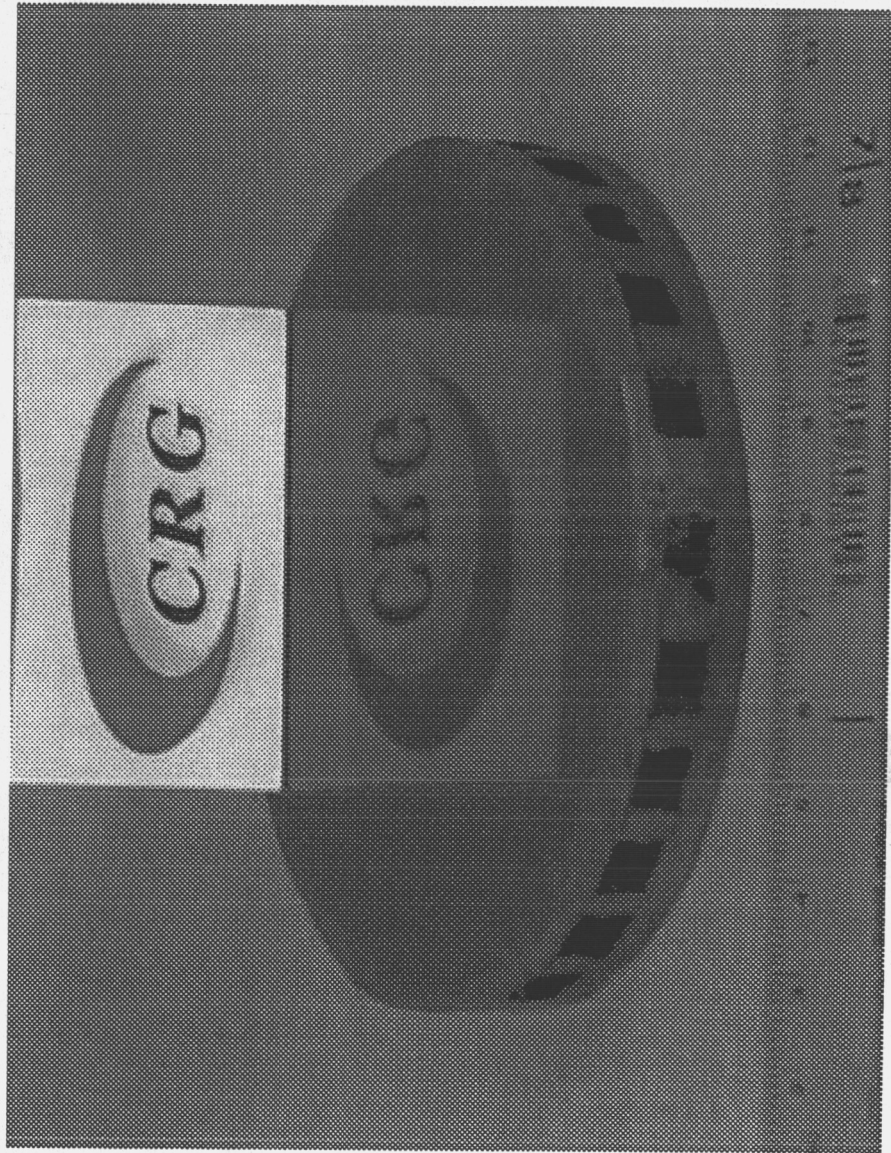
**High CTE of the adhesive adds
to rib quilting**

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PHASE I RESULTS: Reflective Surface



**Prototype Mirror Finished:
Cryogenic Interferometry Pending**

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PHASE I RESULTS: Issues For Phase II

- **Materials**
 - Other fillers: ZrW_2O_8 , -CTE glass
 - Lower CTE adhesive for cryogenic use

- **Optical Surface**
 - Improving optical surface
 - Interface between substrate and optical surface
 - Internal bonding of mirror structure (print-through issue)
 - Scale-up to prototype size

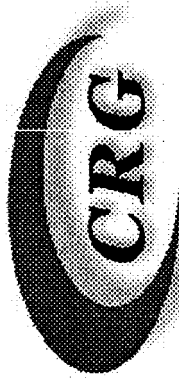


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PHASE I SUMMARY

Composite Replica Mirrors for Cryogenic Lightweight Space Optics

- Operational Benefits
 - Reduced mirror areal density
 - Tougher & stronger mirrors
 - Reduced fabrication time & cost
- Improvement On Baseline Synlam™
 - Demonstrated material densities from 0.43 to 1.1 g/cc
 - Demonstrated an increase in material stiffness
 - Demonstrated a reduction in Coefficient of Thermal Expansion and increase of thermal conductivity
- Cryogenic Adhesive Identified
- Demonstrated replication process on 10 cm flat composite mirror
- Fabrication time of prototype for this program was accomplished in less than 1 week. Processes scalable to meter scale apertures.